Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC -2-8-The Black Crook. AMBERG THEATRE-2-8:13-Der Voreinsender. BIJOU THEATRE-2-8:20-Hoss and Hoss. BROADWAY THEATRE-2-8-The Crust of Socie CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. until 10 p. m. The Dore stallery-8:30-Concert.
CASINO-2-8:15-The Gondollers.
COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8-Later On.

DALY'S THEATRE-2-8-Twelfth Night. EDEN MUSEE-The World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Girl I Left Behind FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2-8 15-Diplomacy

GARDEN THEATRE-2-3:15-Groupe-Ghous. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-8-The Gladiator. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2-8-Cordelia's Aspirations. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2-8:15-The Fencing Master. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-" 30-8:30-A Trip to Chinatown.
KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-8-Vaudeville.

LENOX LYCEUM-1 to 10:30-Food Exposition. LYCEUM THEATRE-2-8:15-Americans Abroad. AADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2-8-Bainum & Batley Circus.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN -- Exhibition.

PALMER'S THEATRE-2-S:20-Lady Windermere's Fan POLO GROUNDS-S:30-Beseball. STANDARD THEATRE-2-6:15-The Shent Battle. STAR THEATRE-2-8-15-Unother John.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-3-Vandeville.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE-2-8-15-Joseph.
14TH STREET THEATRE-2-8-New Natural Gas.
67TH STREET MUSIC HALL-2:30-8:15-Wonders STAR THEATRE-2-8:15-Brother John. America.

Inder to 3 dnertisements.

SHOER to Robertisements.			
Amusements 12 Amouncements 12 Amouncements 12 Auction Sale Real Estate Brokers 11 Board and Rooms 9 Rushees Notices 0 Diddend Notices 11 Dressmaking 9	3 4 3 4 1 8.1	Hotels Page Hotels 10 Instruction 8 Marriages & Deaths Miscellaneous 9 Miscellaneous 11 Miscellaneous 12 Mus. Instruments 11 New Publications 8 Uccan Steamers 11	8.5
Ponestic Situations Wanted 9 Excursions 11 Financial 11 Financial Elections 11 Financial Meetings 11 For Sale 9 Help Wanted 9 Help Wanted 11	6.8 1.3 3 5	Proposals	4.5.00
Horses & Carriages. 11 Horses & Carriages. 9	:	Work Wanted 9	5-1

Business Notices.

ROLL TOP DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW, No. 111 Fulton-st., N. Y.

A JOINT DEBATE
OVER THE
UNLIMITED FREE COINAGE
OF SILVER
is now taking piace in The Weekly Tribune, between
WILLIAM M. STEWART, United States Senator from
Nevada, backed by the best silver authorities, in favor of
Free Colnage, and Hon. Roswell G. Rorr, backed by Republican enthorities, against it. This is a strong and
intensely interesting debate.
The Weekly Tribune, st a year. Single copies,
wrapped for mailing, 3 cepts.
THE TRIBUNE, New-York. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

1 year, 6 mos. 3 mos. 1 mo. copy.

estand be affixed to every copy of The Dally, Sunday, or Semi-Weekly Tribune, mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by substriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribure.

New Pork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The general feeling in Paris is said to be in favor of new men in the Ministry; it is thought that the Chambers will not be dissolved until after the budget is voted. —— The Colombian Government has granted one month more to the liquidator of the Panama Canal Company in which to arrange for resuming work. rebellion in Costa Rica was suppressed by the prompt action of the Government.

the election of Carter Harrison were made against members of the Chicago police force. —— The Nebraska Legislature mot in joint session and passed the resolution providing for impeachment of the Board of Public Lands and Build-The charge against Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, alleges his taking \$400,-000 excessive brokerage fees. === A Government Board at Springfield, Mass., began a test rifles for the Army. ___ A big illicit distillery, valued at \$75,000, was seized in Balti-more. — Harold M. Sewall and W. S. Bowen more. Harold M. Sewall and W. S. Bowell sailed for Hawaii, it was rumored, to assist Com-Blount.

City and Suburban.—Commissioner Daly finished his work of condemnation in the Croton watershed. === Rapid 'Fransit Commissioners discussed the Boulevard question. Mr. Starin objecting to the use of it by the elevated road. Danes of the city decided to erect a statue of Thorwaldsen in Central Park. == The Giants defeated the Princeton baseball team by a score of seven to four. = James F. Morsell, an invalid, killed himself at the St. Denis Hotel.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Warmer weather with local showers in the afternoon or evening. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 53 degrees; lowest, 40; average, 467-8.

A scandalous state of laxness in the Jackson State Prison was exposed by the escape of Latimer, and the jury which conducted the inquest on the murdered keeper has properly ssed severe censure upon the prison officials. "Gross negligence and carelessness" is a mild description of management that made possible such a series of acts as Latimer committed. As for Latimer himself, however, no punish ment in addition to what he was already receiving can be meted out. That is the worst feature of this extraordinary incident.

Secretary Carlisle seems to be unnecessarily disturbed over the disproportionate quotas of employes in the Treasury Department, considered on the basis of States, and is planning to introduce some method of equalization. Is it really of vital importance to the transaction of the public business that each State shall have just so many and no more clerks and employes? This strikes us as a novel principle in Civil Service reform.

A frank talk with Mr. Malby, the Republican leader in the Assembly, is reported in another column. He expresses himself freely, especially with regard to the Democrats' opmition to honest elections and fair counts as mifested by their passage of the Personal Registration bill in the Assembly and their atde upon the measure for uniformity in the matter of election inspectors. Mr. Malby's inmation agrees with that which we have derived from other sources as to the strong un-likelihood that the Registration bill will pass the Senate. As he points out, the measure in ended form is scarcely a whit less obfectionable than the original bill.

Commissioner Daly called a halt last night in the work of condemnation and destruction in the Croton watershed which he has carried without ceasing for three days. He has de a great stir and focussed public attention upon himself in a way highly gratifying to the Tammany mind. Whether he has acished anything toward purifying the supply, it will require other evidence his own and that of his fellow-crusaders letermine. It is gratifying to know that he result of his three days labers Mr. Daly.

has reached the conclusion that in dealing with the problem as a whole he will need the help not only of the State Board of Health, but of the best medical and sanitary experts that the Academy of Medicine can suggest.

There was a plenty of talk-some of it of eather lively character-at yesterday's meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners. It is unnecessary to add that nothing was accom-plished. Mr. Starin still maintains his attitude of sturdy opposition to the use of the upper Boulevard for an elevated road. On the sub ject of rapid transit to the upper end of the island he offered a suggestion which may prove the key to the vexing problem. It was that the practicability of an underground road north of One-hundred-and-ninth-st. should be considered, and a report on this is to be made today by the Commission's engineer. If the other members of the board are committed heart and soul to an elevated structure, they will, of course, dismiss Mr. Starin's proposal with scant ceremony.

THE BEHRING SEA CASES. Great Britain's case before the Behring Sea arbitrators sets forth these propositions: That the Sea is an open sea, free to all nations, and no general right can be forbidden by the declaration or claim of any one nation : that no nation impairs its right by any period of nonuse; that Russia made no especial claim of exclusive jurisdiction in Behring Sea until the year 1821; that when it did make such a claim the United States and Great Britain resisted it, and that Russia withdrew from her contention; that from that time until the date of the American purchase in 1867 Russia made no attempt to interfere with the fishing operations of foreign vessels, and that no such interference was attempted by the United States after they had acquired Alaska until the industry of pelagic sealing had grown to considerable proportions, and that in view of these facts the claim of the United States to extramarine jurisdiction for the protection of the seal cannot be sustained.

This is not a strong statement of the British case. In the first place it is not true. In the second place it does not touch the principal contention this country advances. We have we conceive to be the facts of history concerning Russia's early assertion of dominion, not only in the waters of Behring Sea, but in those of the Pacific Ocean, and have shown, what we have no doubt the arbitrators will duly declare, that the protests of Great Britain and the United States in no way related to the waters north of the Aleutian Islands. Little was known of those waters at that time. The coasts of the Alaskan Peninsula were wholly untenanted except by Indians, and visited rarely and only by Russian traders. There was nothing to draw English or American ships into Behring Sea, and they did not go there. They did go to the Russian towns on the coast of the mainland, south of Alaska, and when the Russian ukase forbade further visits of this kind their Governments protested. These facts are susceptible of the most complete proofs. and we cannot doubt that they will be vindicated by the decision of the arbitrators. It must be held that the dispute of 1821 did not relate to Behring Sea, that it had nothing to do with the seal, and that the treaties obtained from Russia by the United States and Great Britain not only did not cover Behring Sea, but expressly and plainly omitted to do so. must be admitted that Russia did assert dominion over Behring Sea: that this assertion was at least tacitly conceded by the United States and Great Britain; that so long as Russia held Alaska she regarded the Pribylof seal herd as her peculiar and exclusive prop-

erty; that she managed and defended it as

uch, and as such sold it to us.

As to the claim that, notwithstanding this the Sea is in fact an open sea, nobody denies it. As to the claim that all nations have the right to sail through and fish in it. nobody denies it. Great Britain can win these contentions, and still win nothing; for the claim of the United States is-and it is this which constitutes their highest ground for the assertion of an extra-marine jurisdiction-that the seal herd is not to be classed as fish, and does not come within the purpose of the general rule of free seas any more than do the English pearl fisheries off the coast of Ceylon. The seas are free for all nations to sail in because there is plenty of room on them and no nation in any way subtracts from the natural right of another nation, no matter how extensively it may use the seas for sailing. The fish are free because there is an inexhaustible supply of them, and no nation can harm another nation by taking as many as it pleases. These are the reasons of the rule, but they do not apply to the seal herd of the Pribylof Islands. The seal are few in number; they can be destroyed; a free right to take them absolutely insures their destruction; their life cannot be protected with certainty if pelagic sealing is allowed under any circumstances. It can be preserved only by the regulation which is natural, and which must take place on the breeding islands. These islands are ours, and there at great expense we guard and protect the herd. For these reasons they ought to constitute a property, and because our right to them is the best right, and because pelagic sealing is deadly, the privilege ought to be ours to extend our jurisdiction over the sea wherever the herd travels for its protection. Great Britain rests her case on technicalities and false statements of history. We rest ours on essential justice.

FRENCH ANOMALIES. The downfall of the Ribot Ministry illustrates the anomalous character of political institutions in France. The Government has been defeated on legislative questions at issue sent to the Senate the annual budget of appropriations, with riders relating to reforms of the liquor laws and taxation of bourse transactions. The Senate returned the budget without the riders. In Washington the procedure under these conditions would have been simple. A conference committee would have been appointed and an agrement have been reached through some compromise more or less elastic. In Paris a Ministry is overthrown because the laws must be reformed by separate legislation rather than by a rider mounted upon approprintion bills. The Deputies rejected the Senate's amendments as an infringement of their own constitutional prerogative to originate financial legislation. The Senate objected to the irregular procedure of the lower Chamber are ordinarily embodied in separate acfs. The technicalities at issue concerned the Chambers rather than the Ministry; yet M. Ribot has resigned, and President Carnot is now casting about with a drag-net to find another Premier.

Under the French Constitution the Chambers nominally exercise co-ordinate legislative powers, and the Ministry of the day is equally

Senate, while armed by the Constitution with co-ordinate functions, has never exercised them. Practically the supremacy of the Deputies is undisputed. An adverse vote in the Senate is lightly regarded by Ministers; a majority of five against them in the lower Chamber expels them from office. It is not the text of the Constitution, but the unwritten law of precedent that sanctions the ascendancy of one branch of the National Legislature. The Deputies have a large majority in the National Assembly when a President is elected. They have the Ministry at their mercy at all times The omnipotence of the lower Chamber accords with the traditions of the First Republic and with the genius of the French mind. It may not be formally recognized in the Constitution : the existence of the Senate with powers which are nominally co-ordinate may be inconsistent with it; but it is the one dominant fact of the French political system, and it serves to explain all anomalies.

The Ribot Ministry was invulnerable so long as it challenged votes of confidence on its course in relation to the Panama scandal and to the defence of the Republic against revolutionary intrigue. By his courageous, aggressive administration the Premier contrived to make it impracticable for the Deputies to turn him out of office in any of the numerous crise which have occurred since December. forced into a corner as he was at every turn, and compelled to fight with desperation in order to hold his ground, he made more enemies than friends, and in the end was overthrown by an incongruous coalition on a side issue for which he was not responsible. The vote against the Government does not represent sincere and resolute zeal on behalf of reform of the liquor laws, or of repression of bourse speculation by taxation. It simply measures the resentments and animosities excited by a Ministry which in self-defence was compelled to abandon corrupt leaders and sordid groups of speculative politicians to their fate. The Ministry has been overthrown in the dark because its enemies have not been willing to have their secret motives brought to light. Possibly the cards can be reshuffled and the Government reorganized under M. Develle, as was done in January; but it is more probable that in view of the approaching elections President reviewed in THE TRIBUNE many times what | Carnot will look outside the late Ministry and call upon M. Constans or M. Cavaignae to form the new Cabinet.

MR. CHOATE AND THE IRISHMEN.

The most successful after-dinner speech of the season now drawing to a close was that made by Mr. Joseph II. Choate at the dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, on the evening of the 17th of March. Even the imperfect report of it in the daily newspapers was the talk of the clubs for several days, and such of the guests at the table as "could take a joke" went wild over the brilliance of its rhetoric, and the stirring eloquence of the rounded periods with which he piqued the patrictism, southed the self-consciousness, animated the pride and kindled the susceptibilities of his audience. It has been more or less the talk of the town ever since. That there was a vein of subtle satire running through it and a suggestion of what the English-speaking world call raillery or chaff hardly need be said. What successful after-dinner speech is without it? What would a New-England Society dinner be without more or less good-natured joking at the expense of the solenin old fellows who came over here to establish liberty for everybody to agree with them? Or what a St. Nicholas Society dinner without some occasional playfulness at the expense of the stolid and stayed here from sheer heaviness, dulness perfect freedom on the part of the speechmaking guests to tweak the British Lion's tail. or what the St. Andrew's Society festivities without allusions to that proverbial Scotch thrift that goes so near to stinginess or to the thickness of skull which requires a surgical operation to admit a joke? Where indeed would be "Our Chauncey," and Choate, and Horace Porter, and Judge Howland, and Charles A. Dana, and Charles C. Beaman, and Eliha Root, and others whose names are familiar as ministers to the general joy on festive occasions, if there were to be any restrictions put upon the wit and humor, the satire and the sarcasm, the raillery and the chaff with which they are accustomed to set the tables in a roar? All these have by common consent as large a charter as the wind-to blow on whom they like. And who would have it otherwise

of nations. At the dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick Mr. Choate was at his best, and that is saying a great deal, for no one of all the merry-makers wields with such skill and resource, such scope of fancy and elegance of diction, the shining blade of English speech. But we observe that our esteemed contemporary, "The Irish World," takes exception to the tone of banter with which Mr. Choate concluded his eulogy of the Irish race. In its last issue it devotes two columns to the severest sort of denunciation of the orator for what it calls his "outrageous speech," and a "wanton insult to the Irish race and an outrage on hospitality." Its anger seems to have been excited because the orator, after paying a glowing tribute to the virtues of the Irish race, and especially to their devotion to their native land as illustrated in their advocacy of the doctrine of Home Rule, turned suddenly with an oratorical climax, which brought a burst of laughter from all of his audience who have that keen appreciation of humor-the Irishman's peculiar gift-which can take a joke even at one's own expense-by asking them why they did not go back to Ireland and establish Home Rule there. "Who would be free," he said. between the two Chambers. The Deputies had "themselves must strike the blow." Taking this seriously, instead of receiving it as goodnatured chaff, "The Irish World" has made i the occasion for saying a good many hard things not only about Mr. Choate, but about New-England and the New-England people, among whom it mentions James Russell Lowell as deserving special animadversion. Its conclusion is that Irishmen have as good a right here as anybody, if not better, and that they propose to stay. Meantime, it advises Mr Senate has taken the ground that the liquor Choate and other "disgruntled Anglomen" themselves to emigrate and "leave the blarsted country' to the people who are satistied with it."

To restrain them would be to eclipse the gayety

All of which seems really childish and illnatured. We cannot think that our contemporary accurately represents in this outburst of feeling the majority of citizens of Irish birth. in incorporating in the budget projects which It is contrary to the universal belief concerning the characteristics of the Irish people. That they are fond of flattery is well enough known, but with it they have the reputation of infinite good humor and readiness to take jokes as well as make them. The assumption of our friend and contemporary that the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, after applanding enthusiastically Mr. Choate's eloquent responsible to each. In this instance the Government was in sympathy with the Senate, yet ready to take offence at a little good-natured was overthrown by the Deputies. The exchaff on top of it we do not believe to be war-

is a little cooled it will press its demand upon the Friendly Sons to choose more carefully its after-dinner speakers. It would give the society unfortunate pre-eminence to be known as the only organization of the kitid in this town that cannot take a joke.

THO COMMENDABLE REQUIREMENTS.

The conditions under which architects are nvited to submit designs for the new municipal building have been agreed upon by the commission. They do not suggest any reason for acquiescing cheerfully in the project which Tammany is determined to execute. The structure for which competitive plans will soon begin to be drawn is to cover a large part of the space now unoccupied in the City Hall Park, and must, therefore, when completed, however admirable in itself, lack the means of proclaiming its excellence which a clear space around it would afford. This is an original blunder for which no sufficient excuse has been offered. The only apology which we have heard is the desire of the municipal authorities to preserve the County Court House intact, and this is in no degree a justification We have never understood why the Tammany magnates should want to keep in evidence that nonstrous relic and demonstration of rascality. If they suppose that it is held in reverence and affection by the people they are certainly mistaken. It preserves no pleasant associations and serves no indispensable purpose. It has no beauty and little utility. But in order that it may be kept the City Hall is to be taken away.

But though there is nothing in the ground plans for the new building to reconcile those who have opposed the official conception of what the city's interests require, two of the conditions imposed are worthy of strong commendation. It is provided that the structure shall be, for the most part, only five stories high. This moderation was unexpected, and is therefore particularly gratifying. It is also specified that the building must be fireproof throughout. This requirement is of the utmost importance, and should be exactly fulfilled. It is entirely possible to put up buildings which cannot be burned down, except under circumstances which it is scarcely possible to imagine. But there are very few such buildings in existence. A vast majority of all the structures which are called fireproof are so in name only, and a large proportion of them are not even worthy of the designation of "slow-burning." This new municipal edifice is sure to be exceedingly costly, and in some respects it is condemned in advance by the conditions which our rulers have imposed. It ought at least to be incapable of destruction by fire.

PERILS FROM FILTHY STREETS.

Some shrewd observers are inclined to believe that Commissioner Daly's crusade in the Craton Valley is chiefly intended to divert attention for the time from the filthy condition of the city streets. Pestilence threatens the metropolis in every quarter from the unswept thoroughfares. In many parts of the town the air is heavy with foul odors and clogs the lungs with poison. Mayor Gilroy shows no resolute determination to compel the Street Cleaning Department to do its work thoroughly. Will an appeal to Mr. Croker do any good? Mr. Croker can bring almost anything to pass in this town. The poolrooms remained open until the nod of the autocrat shut their doors. The Police Department and the District-Attorney's Office displayed no genuine zeal in trying to suppress the poolrooms until Mr. Croker became heavily interested in racchorses old Dutch burghers who settled on this island and thoroughbred stock, and entered into so intimate relations with leading turfmen that it and physical inability to move away? What was plainly for his advantage that the poolthe dinner of the St. George's Society without rooms should be closed. Then the rooms were lesed and they have remained closed.

Mr. Croker holds the city government in the hollow of his hand. His will is law in every the afflicted people of New-York persuade him to give them clean streets? that Mayor Gilroy is Inerely Mr. Croker's puppet, and that no relief is to be expected from the Mayor unless Mr. Croker gives the word. Does the all-powerful autocrat of the metropolis realize the full extent of his responsibility in this matter? He can save the city from the thousands of cases of disease and death which must result from the corruption in the streets unless the Street Cleaning Department is compelled promptly to do its full duty. Sending Commissioner Daly on cowboy raids into Westchester County will not purify and sweeten our streets and remove the rottenness with which they are now reeking. The citizens of New-York turn in despair to Mr. Croker. He bestowed a boon of great value upon them when he stopped the poolroom frauds. Will he not graciously favor his humble subjects with clean streets?

A LOGICAL PERFORMANCE.

It was only natural that the Democrats of the Senate at Albany should do as they did on Thursday with the bill which provides for an equal division of election inspectors. This measire gives two inspectors to the Republicans and two to the Democrats at each polling-place in the country, and amends the existing law so as to give the Republicans of this city an additional inspector in each district, thus placing them on the same footing with their Democratic brethren. Now, here is a piece of legislation which is obviously in the interest of fair elections. There is no partisan politics in it. Let it become a law and the ballot-box would be provided with an additional and, so far as some districts are concerned, a much needed safeguard. Nevertheless the members of the Demo-

eratic majority arrayed themselves solidly against this public-spirited measure on Thursday! They demonstrated that it is their intention either to kill it in committee or on the floor of the Senate, in case it is reported. Such an attitude on such a bill is susceptible of only one explanation. This Democratic majority is hostile to it because it looks to fair play at the polls; because it would practically prevent the repetition of such flagrant outrages as those which were lately perpetrated at Lansingburg ; because it would interfere with the rascally schemes of unscrupulous Democratic bosses represented by Democratic repeaters and other scoundrels temporarily serving as Democratic inspectors. The bill cannot be opposed on grounds which commend themselves to honest men. It can only be opposed upon the grounds which have been mentioned. Nevertheless, the opposition, although disgraceful, is logical. It s becoming that the men who organized the Senate last winter by fraud, who seated three persons, all of whom had been defeated by the electors of their respective districts, should be banded together to checkmate any measure calculated to discourage the enemies of fair and square elections. Under the leadership of Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan they said by their action on the bill: "Hands off the repeater; no interference with jobs which may be put up with corrupt inspectors : let not the

planation of this anomaly is easily made. The | ranted. Nor do we believe that when its anger | as expressed at the ballot-box; let us be consistent and do nothing this year which would

be inconsistent with our record !" The issue is a good one to submit to the voters at the coming election. On one side stand the Republicans of New-York as represented by the men whom they sent to the Legislature, demanding the passage of a law which would materially help to prevent in-spectors of elections from using their offices to defeat the popular will. On the other side stands the Democratic party similarly represenied, insisting that the inspector boards shall be so made up that the way may be left open for fraud upon the electors. That is the issue. To doubt that the people of New-York by a large majority stand with the Republicans is to indict their intelligence, their honesty and their devotion to popular government.

When comparisons are made between the speed of American and European warships characteristic differences in the trials ought not to be overlooked. The measured mile is the ordinary test employed abroad, and an artificial record is made The vessel enters the mile with fires at their best and all the conditions favorable for a spurt. Speed obtained under such circumstances cannot be maintained continuously for a long period. The American record is an average secured during a four hours' run. It is not an artificial burst of speed, but a genuine indication of the ship's

Another proof of the prosperity of the country under the Cleveland Administration: The factory which supplies Maxwell with axes is running day and night and can't keep up with his orders.

actual performance at sea.

Mayor Gilroy has acted prudently in calling the attention of all the city departments earnestly to the importance of putting New-York in good sanflary condition, in preparation for the "heated term." During the absence of Street-Cleaning Commissioner Brennau the Mayor stated with emphasis that "the streets must not only be cleaned, but they must be kept clean." Mr. Brennan, who now promises to give "unremitting attention" to the work of his department, ought to take notice that the Mayor has repeated this statement in plain and unmistakable language, and evidently means business. The people of New-York are hoping to see evidence forthcoming at once that Commissioner Brennan means business, foo.

No doubt it is highly convenient for Tammany contractors to use Mail-st. for storage purposes and to encumber it with great heaps of all kinds of materials, but nothing of the sort ought to be permitted. Mail-st, belongs to the people, who ought not to be deprived of their just rights for the benefit of favored Tammany contractors.

The Easter elections in the Protestant Episcopal churches are ordinarily very quiet. Sometimes the rector and the sexton re-elect the vestry after two formal notices from the chancel to all male members of the parish. Generally three or four members of the previous vestry meet after morning prayers on Easter Monday and re-elect themselves and their associates, filling vacancies when there are any. These are model elections since they denote harmony and contentment in the parish. The most exciting election to be held in any New-York church will be at St. Andrew's, where prominent politicians have been attempting to "run" the rector and the parish as they are accustomed to manage caucuses and conventions. A faction feud has existed in the parish for many years and it is to be fought out on Monday, with the probability that the church will be taken permanently out of politics.

rabbit. "It will bring you the luckiest sort of luck, boss," urged the negro. "It would be no use to me," replied the other in pensive tones. I'm a fourth-class postmaster." The negro apologized and beat a hasty retreat.

The great Fair at Chicago will open four weeks from next Monday, if it begins on schedule time. That things will be in readiness for the Mergan County, Ind., forty-five are working for opening at the appointed date seems to be fairly certain. According to President Gage, of the department of the municipal service. Cannot Board of Directors, the Fair is practically ready for opening now, and by May 1 Chicago will be fully prepared to receive and entertain all visitors, If the plan of opening the gates at night is carried out, the usefulness of the Exhibition, and the opportunities for seeing it, will be appreciably increased. The development of electricity makes it practicable to keep the Fair open through the evening, and only after dark will it be possible to see to advantage the electrical exhibit, which promises to be one of the most attractive features of the big

> In one of the descriptions of President Cleveland which are now in circulation he is referred to us a man whose head is "among the stars." This has an impressive sound, but what does it mean? If the head in question has accomplished the astronomical feat in question then one of two things must have happened-either Cleveland has shot up amazingly or the stars have shot down amazingly. Which is it?

It is given out in behalf of Judge Moore, of Brooklyn, that he will to-day render a decision regarding the indictments against city and county officials across the river for extravagance in connection with the Columbus Day celebration. It is not surprising that there is some public curiesity to know what has become of this matter. The indictments were found by the Grand Jury for December; it is now almost April. There is no disposition on the part of those who know Judge Moore to criticise him for the delay which has occurred; without doubt there has been a good reason for this non-action; but everybody is glad to know that his decision is near at hand. It is a proper subject for criticism, however, that District-Attorney Ridgway is taking a long vacation just at this time.

The State Senate did a good stroke of work From The Hartford Courant. on Tuesday in killing the bill providing that physicians appointed to office should be exempt from Civil Service examinations. Such a bill had no sound basis to support it. It is said to have been forwarded by Boss McLaughlin, of Brooklyn, whose son-in-law is a physician. Very likely its fate might have been different had not Boss Croker's brother-in-law, who is a physician, been already provided with a place for which no examination is required, with a fair, if not good, prospect of holding on to it for four or five years longer.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, of this city, is to de liver the annual address at the commencement of Cook Academy in June.

Professor George Ripley Bliss, who died on Monday in his seventy-seventh year, was professor of Biblical exegesis at Crozier Theological Seminary from its foundation, until his last illness compelled his retirement.

Jules Ferry and Gambetta were intimate friends, notwithstanding Ferry's cold, sarcastic manner and Gambetta's jorial ways. "The London Globe" tells this story about them: "One day Gambetta said to this story about them. One can change the him. 'My dear Jules, you are the best fellow in the world, but one requires to know it, for nothing about you indicates it. You create the effect of a rose tree on which nothing but thorns grow.' Jules Ferry, not to be outdone in wit, retorted, 'Yes; it is my misfortune, but my roses grow inside,'

B. J. Heywood, who is prominently mentioned as a possible Republican candidate for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, is receiver of the First National Bank of Clearfield. He was message clerk of the state Senate in 1887.

At a recent performance of "Becket" at Windsor

door be shut against a dishonest count or bogus votes; in organizing the Senate of 1892-93 we showed our contempt for the mill of the people and Prince Consort. He is now an old man, having

A. A. Lawrence, of Losion, has presente clock to the new public library at Groton, has a country home.

died at Dinsley. In Gloucestershire, in his signification, was a friend and associate of Dr. Pusey in the Tructarium movement. He was a graduate of Oriel College, Oxford. Archdencon Sir George Prevest, Bard, who recently

Judge R. R. Nelson, of the United States Court of Minnesota, is the only man on the district beach appointed before the Civil War. Judge M. P. Dendy, of Oregon, who died a few days ago, who the city other one. Judge Dendy was a Territorial judge in Oregon, and on the admission of the state was made district judge.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Boston Transcript" intimates that President Cleveland has allenated the "dressed beel vote," because be did not appoint the candidate of the drossed beef men as consul to Glasgow. A "dressed beet vote" will be a picturesque govelty in American

SIGNS.

Green peas, spinach, nice young onlone,
Brund new ints and pallid suits;
Mackintoshes and goloshes,
Trees a-puttin' out new shoots;
Garden seeds and whitewash artists,
Women combing out the grass;
Back-beer signs along the highways,
Farmers peddling sassafras;
Thunder showers and iots of lightning,
All the regular sort of thing.
Shows the almanue is right when
It proclaims that this is a—g.
—(Indianapolis Journel.

In "The New-England Magazine," George Ellis tells an incident of Dean Stanley's visit to this country. The dean went to Plymouth as Mr. Eilla's guest, and the latter purchased the tickets for the trip as a matter of course. The dean made an in-effectual attempt to crowd by to the ticket office to effectual attempt to crowd by to the tleket omce to buy his own ficket, and then remarked with much feeling that nothing could exceed the thoughtful kindness which he had met from friends during his whole visit. He added that he had been able to spend only a few dollars since he had been in the country, and that most of the English money he had had changed into American he should have to have changed back again before his return. The dean's remark was a pleasant recognition of a characteristic remark was a pleasant recognition of a characteri American tralt.

The Easter Task.-Mrs. Mann-It is alrange that you cannot hold the baby a few moments, when you used to be able to hold me on your lap for hours at

The proprietor of the famous London bookshop "Hatchard's," notes a marked advance in bookishn "Hatchard's," notes a marked advance in coordance among English women. Asked to what he attributes this, he answered that he thought it to some extent a result of the American woman in English society—the fair American leading her English sister. "I take it as generally accepted," he added, "that the average American woman of education is more bookish-cares more for books as books-than the average educated English woman, although she does not, it may be, read more."

Made a Great Hit.—"I was immensely pleased with Hamphat in that last set."
"Why, he doesn't come on then at sil."
"No, I know he didn't."—(Chicago News Record.

That doughty Free-Trade journal, "The Philadelphia Record," continues to fight "McKinleyism" just as though the wicked Republicans were still in power, instead of the good Democrats, who can wipe out "McKinleyism" any hour in the day.

Not Making Any Complaints.—"You have had many severe trials, I done say," sold the tender-hearted housewife.

"Yes'm." answered Rusty Rufus, spearing another cold potato with his fork, "but on account of my youth I've giner'ly got off purty light,"—(Chicago Tribune.

"The Indianapolis Sentinel" pitched into But

whom President Cleveland appointed District-Attorney his white brethren a day or two ago and offered to sell him cheap for cash the left hind leg of a rabbit. "It will bring you the left hind leg of a saying a word about the "muzzling" of editors. for Indiana, until its editor got an office himself.

Not Up to Requirements.—The school trustee of District No. 13, Cornstalk Township, closed the door on the young woman's refreating form, walked back to the stove, and spat in the coal bucket.

"That makes three gals that's wanted to teach the school," he solioquized, regretfully, "that I've hed to refuse beenz they didn't seem to onderstand none of the principles of grammar,"—(Chiengo Tribune.

Of the fifty Democratic voters in Monroe Township postoffice. What is the matter with the other Are they in?

What He Got .- "Hello, Colonel, just back from

Vashington!"
"Oh, yes."
"Did you get an office!"
"No, not exactly."
"Didn't you get anything

"No. not exactly."
"Didn't you get anything at all?"
"That's what! I got drank seven times, got fined wire in the police court, and got strapped! I'm on oute home in a side-door sleeper."
"What's that!"
"A box-car!"—(Atlanta Constitution,

There are two women bank presidents in country, Mrs. Annie Moore, of Mount Pleasant, Tex. and Mrs. C. E. Chadbourn, of Columbus, Wis.

I am by profession a schoolmaster, and one of my

Mrs. Anna Porter wants to run for Mayor of Kansa City, Kan., but her candidacy is opposed by the women, on the ground that she is too "bossy." A woman will never telerate a "boss," unless he is a

A member of the Zoological Society says: "I once had a cat which always sat up to the dinner table with me, and had his napkin round his neck and his plate and some fish. He used his paw, of course, but he was very particular and behaved with extraordinary defortum. When he had finished his fish I sometimes gave him a piece of mine. One day he was not to be found when the dinner-bell rang, so we began without him. Just as the plates were put around puss came rushing upstairs and sprang into his chair, with two mice in his mouth. Before he could be stopped he dropped a mouse on his own plate and then one on mine. He had divided his dinner with me, as I had often divided mine with him."—(London Answers

THERE IS NO TROUBLE ABOUT THAT. From The Kansas City Journal.

"We want to deal with live Democrats," says Headsman Maxwell. In order to deal with live Democrats it will be necessary to make dead Republicans, and Maxwell intimates that he is ready to begin the slaughter-house exercises without further delay.

Mr. Robert T. Lincoln's friends have no occasion to grieve over his retirement from the diplomatic service. He has acquitted himself with dignity and credit, he leaves nothing but respect and good will behind him, and he returns, still comparatively a young man, to the best country on earth, with the prospect of many years of useful and honorable life among his own people opening out before him.

From The Boston Journal.

The latest Indiana appointment is that of an exState Prison convict, sentenced for sheep stealing, to
the office of Postmaster. It would seem as if Mr.
Cleveland ought to ask Mr. Voorhees to draw the line
somewhere. IT MIGHT STILL BE PART OF ENGLAND.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Commissioner Blount, who is on his way to Hawail, is not quite certain whether we want to annex any territory that it requires more than a week to reach by steumer. Mr. Blount would have been a very small statesman at the time the Louisiana territory was purchased or California made a Territory of the United States. Before the old "Pathfinder" had opened the way across the continent we had to take about two months to sail around Cape Horn to this part of our dominion. Had Blount been the Secretary of State in those days the United States would have been bounded on the West by the Mississippi River.

DOUBTS THE DEMOCRACY'S ABILITY.

From The Providence Journal.

Until the National Democracy removes the grave doubt that is felt as to its ability to use judiciously the power it aircady has, it cannot make any atronger appeal for an addition to that power than the Republicans can for an addition to their minority strength as Washington.

THE MUGWUMP AT WORK.

From The St. Paul Ploneer Press.

If we are to take Mr. Gresham as an exam judge from his acts of the Mugwamp in perfewe shall be forced to conclude that he is maken to the ordinary spoilsman. Nowhere I movals and appointments been more numering the month, in proportion to the whole nu offices, than in the Department of State,